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Crop Production

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

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APRIL 1, 1955

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

YEAR	WINTER WHEAT: Percent 1/ not harvested for grain	WINTER WHEAT: Yield per seeded acre (bushels)	WINTER WHEAT: Production (1,000 bushels)	RYE CONDITION APRIL 1 (percent)	PASTURE CONDITION APRIL 1 (percent)
Average 1944-53	12.7	15.8	867,390	86	83
1954	16.2	17.2	790,737	82	73
1955	2/20.7	2/15.2	2/662,252	83	75

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

CROP	Average 1944-53: Percent 3/	Average 1944-53: 1,000 bushels	1954: Percent 3/	1954: 1,000 bushels	1955: Percent 3/	1955: 1,000 bushels
Corn for grain	45.2	1,262,812	51.2	1,473,745	53.2	1,410,006
Wheat	19.6	216,962	25.4	296,598	21.4	207,920
Oats	37.0	487,977	37.0	447,253	36.9	553,252
Barley	28.5	78,657	31.1	75,531	31.7	117,470
Rye	18.1	4,135	30.1	5,467	32.3	7,654
Flaxseed	4/20.3	4/7,892	38.1	13,962	34.0	14,126
Soybeans	18.2	42,330	13.9	37,312	33.5	114,776

1/Percent of seeded acreage.
2/Indicated April 1, 1955.
3/Percent of previous year's crop.
4/Short-time average.

Washington, D. C.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1943-52	1952	1953	Indicated 1954
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines	113,874	125,080	130,930	137,985
Grapefruit	50,034	38,360	48,370	42,620
Lemons	12,493	12,590	16,130	13,800

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	Average 1944-53	1954	1955
	Million pounds			Millions		
February	8,168	9,001	8,884	5,135	5,501	5,518
March	9,653	10,683	10,447	6,371	6,621	6,584
Jan.-Mar. Incl.	26,126	28,886	28,436	16,309	17,601	17,873

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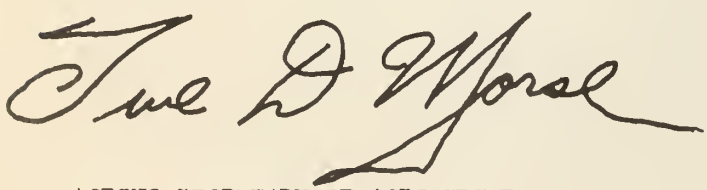

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GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF APRIL 1, 1955

Farming and the weather were out of step in late March over much of the Nation. Resulting crop damage from freezes included nearly complete loss of peaches east of the Rockies and south of a line through central Illinois, heavy damage to truck crops, pecans, tung nuts and to most southern deciduous fruits, and to many early plantings of corn and cotton, as well as earliest small grains. In addition, the adverse weather resulted in serious setbacks to crop progress and prospects, also caused further damage to winter wheat in the dry western part of the Southern Great Plains. These losses, serious as they are to areas concerned, do not yet portend shortage in total seasonal crop production. Over many areas growing conditions later in the season have greater influence on final outcome than the vagaries of March weather. Improved soil moisture supplies in major producing sections have strengthened confidence in production prospects for grains and forage. Principal western and northern fruit areas still have good prospects, as do all citrus areas. Time remains for replanting southern field crops. The dry weather in the far West, however, did not generally improve prospects for irrigation water, which continue below average.

Winter wheat prospects were largely maintained or improved over much of the country other than in the South and dry Southwest, as many fields were protected by dormancy or by snow cover preceding the onset of severe cold. Further extensive damage from drought and wind erosion occurred to the crop in eastern Colorado, southwestern Kansas, eastern New Mexico and the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandle country. Precipitation in early April has improved conditions in part of this area, but appears too little and too late to avert total or near-failure for a large acreage. Many fields in North Central States which had greened before the cold wave struck were browned back and growth retarded. Much more serious, but still undetermined freeze damage occurred in southern States to wheat and other grains which were in advanced growth stages. The April 1 wheat estimate of 662 million bushels represents a decline of 2½ percent from last December's indications; final outturn will depend on crop fortunes in running the gauntlet of future hazards.

Supplies of feed grains on farms April 1 were ample. Total farm stocks were 2 percent larger than a year earlier, an eighth above average for the date, but nearly a sixth less than the peak on April 1, 1949. While the number of livestock to be fed exceeds that of a year ago, the farm supply of feed grains per animal unit is still ample, somewhat above average. The estimated 1,410 million bushels of corn on farms nearly equals the large April 1 stocks in each of the last 2 years, despite the smaller 1954 corn crop. Near-record farm stocks of 553 million bushels of oats are nearly a fourth larger than in each of the last 2 years and an eighth above average for April 1, reflecting the near-record crop. Barley stocks of 117.5 million bushels are a half larger than average and largest April 1 farm stocks since 1943. About 26.5 million tons of feed grains moved from farms in the January-March quarter of 1955. While more than in that quarter of the last 2 years, this disappearance from farms is well below average.

Wheat remaining on farms April 1 is estimated at 208 million bushels. While nearly 30 percent less than a year earlier, this quantity is only 4 percent below average, despite the small 1954 crop. Rye stocks of nearly 7.7 million bushels are 40 percent larger than a year ago and 85 percent above average. With 14.1 million bushels of flaxseed on farms, these April 1

stocks are largest in 8 years of record, although only 1 percent more than a year ago. Record farm stocks of 115 million bushels of soybeans are over 3 times as large as a year ago and over two and two-thirds times average, reflecting both the record 1954 crop and lower prices than farmers expected.

March 1955 surpassed even the month's proverbial fickleness. Periods of warmth tricked southern deciduous fruit and nut crops into full bloom or advanced growth before delivering some of the hardest and most general late freezes of record. Killing cold waves which reached as far south as northern Florida and almost to the Texas Gulf Coast destroyed almost all of the peach crop in the 10 southern early peach States. Peach buds were nearly all killed as far north as central Virginia and southern sections of Indiana, and Missouri. Apples were severely damaged through much the same area; however, good apple crop prospects are reported from the upper Shenandoah Valley northward and in the Pacific Northwest. Peaches and other fruits in California and other major areas may produce large crops. The pecan crop is believed to have suffered heavy damage and most of the tung nut crop was killed. Florida citrus groves benefited from sizable rains and are in good condition with a good set of new crop fruit in prospect. The citrus belt was generally unhurt by frost, although in California growth was retarded by cold dry weather. Estimates of the total orange crop for the 1954-55 season, although one percent below the March 1 appraisal, are 5 percent above the previous season. Grapefruit totals will be 12 percent below and California lemons 14 percent below.

Spring vegetable and melon supplies will be considerably below last year with 7 percent less tonnage estimated for the crops that constituted over half of the 1954 total. Less acreage and reduced yields due to drought or March freezes resulted in much smaller crops than last year of snap beans, beets, cabbage, celery, cucumbers and moderate reductions in cauliflower, sweet corn, lettuce, early spring onions, and tomatoes. Larger crops of asparagus, broccoli, carrots, eggplant, shallots and spinach are expected.

Crop development and progress of farm work have been retarded by cold, or by snows and resulting wet soils. Progress is generally behind the early April stages of the last three years and later than average in many localities. Corn and cotton replanting is active in earliest areas and first plantings are going ahead in southern South Carolina. Oats seeding is nearly completed in Kansas, about one-fourth done in Iowa, one-third in Illinois and just starting in some more northern sections. Pacific coast States had a dry cold month which slowed crop development, but favored land preparation. California new crop alfalfa cutting has started and most of this State's sugar beets for 1955 are planted. Meanwhile, in the northeastern States the run of maple sap was continuing after April 1, with varying but generally satisfactory yields.

Delay in pasture and forage crop growth because of cold weather has been an important setback for many stockmen. Fall seedings of forage crops in most North Central and Northeastern areas are believed to have survived the winter in generally good condition; old stands here should yield well. Freezing of spring growth throughout much of the southern part of the country, however, have greatly reduced badly needed early forage. Pastures have started very slowly this spring. The April 1 pasture feed condition of 75 percent is only 2 points above that of a year ago, but otherwise the lowest for the date in 15 years. Western pasture and range conditions are at a 20-year low. But livestock condition has been fairly well maintained through wintry periods by

liberal feeding of supplements and heavy inroads on ample supplies of hay.

Milk production during March was within 2 percent of last year's record. Crop reporters were milking a larger percentage of their cows on April 1 and feeding them more grain and other concentrates than ever before on this date. The January-March milk production total is about 2 percent less than the 1954 record for the quarter. Egg production in March, although 3 percent above average for the month, fell one percent below last year. Flocks included 2 percent more layers than last year, but the laying rate for the month averaged just a half egg less per hen. The number of chicks and young chickens on farms on April 1 was 11 percent below average and 28 percent below last year's extremely early hatch.

WINTER WHEAT: The winter wheat crop for harvest in 1955 is now indicated at 662 million bushels. This would be one-sixth smaller than the 1954 crop of 791 million bushels and nearly one-fourth less than average. Declines from the prospective production as of December 1 in several of the important Great Plains wheat States and in most southern States more than offset improvement in most North Central States. This has resulted in a decline of 17 million bushels from the forecast on December 1. The current forecast is based upon an appraisal of the April 1 condition of wheat as reported by individual growers and upon soil moisture reserves and other factors affecting crop production. The indicated yield at 15.2 bushels per seeded acre, compares with 17.2 bushels in 1954 and 15.5 bushels in 1953. The average yield is 15.8 bushels per seeded acre.

Total abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain is indicated at 9.0 million acres, 20.7 percent of the total acreage seeded for all purposes last fall and winter. This is somewhat greater than the 17.3 percent indicated last December. Of the 9.0 million-acre total, 7.6 million acres are in the 5-State area of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. For the U. S. last year, 7.4 million acres, or 16.2 percent of the total acreage seeded were lost or diverted.

In the important wheat States from Nebraska to Texas and westward, wheat prospects show a decline or no change from the December 1 forecast. Below normal precipitation and several dust storms of damaging proportions resulted in lower production prospects in Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Wyoming. Over a considerable area centering in the Oklahoma Panhandle, timely rainfall will be needed to carry remaining acreage to maturity. In the southern part of the western Great Plains and eastward to the Atlantic, freezing temperatures in late March resulted in considerable damage to wheat. In many parts of this area temperatures were a record low for late March and damage has been difficult to assess, since there has been no experience with similar conditions in the past. Undoubtedly, in the southern States east of the Mississippi River, there will be more wheat acreage diverted to uses other than grain than intended earlier.

From Missouri and Illinois eastward, winter losses have been light and even though advancement of growth on April 1 was less than usual, prospects are generally good to excellent. In this area, the crop was not far enough advanced for the late March cold weather to cause much damage.

In Kansas, considerable loss of acreage has occurred in the southwestern part of the State, where wheat has been plagued by severe drought, high winds and the effects of low temperature in late March. In other areas of Kansas, prospects for the wheat crop appear fair generally, with eastern and north central counties quite good.

In Oklahoma and Texas, dust storms and inadequate moisture in the western areas have resulted in heavy abandonment of acreage. In central and eastern Oklahoma and in the Texas Low Rolling Plains counties and wheat areas in Texas further east, the crop is in fair to good condition.

Winter wheat prospects in Nebraska continue good although down somewhat from last December. Moisture supplies have generally been adequate. Low temperatures in late March appear to have resulted in little injury. Some damage from high winds was reported in western counties.

In Colorado, prospects for winter wheat are the poorest in years. Lack of fall and winter precipitation and some periods of strong winds have been unfavorable for the crop in southeastern Colorado.

In Montana, Washington, and Idaho, acreage losses are expected to be less than average. Production forecasts for these three States show no change from December 1.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Reports from farmers indicated a total of 208 million bushels of wheat on farms April 1. This was the smallest for that date since 1952 and 30 percent less than the near-record farm holdings of 297 million bushels last year. Nearly three-fifths of this total wheat on farms April 1 was wheat from the 1954 and earlier crops under Government loans.

April 1 stocks of wheat on farms were smaller than a year earlier in all regions. Of the U. S. total, 70 percent was held in the North Central States, with Kansas and North Dakota holding 32 percent. In the Western States, stocks on farms were 23 percent of the U. S. total, with Montana holding 12 percent.

Disappearance of 108 million bushels from farms during the January-March quarter of 1955 compares with 126 million bushels in the same quarter of 1954 and the average for the quarter of 153 million bushels. Since last July 1, disappearance of wheat from farms totaled 861 million bushels, compared with 946 million bushels during the same period a year earlier.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Corn holdings on farms -- 1,410 million bushels on April 1 -- were 4 percent smaller than a year earlier, but 12 percent above average. The farm supply on April 1 represented 53 percent of the corn produced last year. A year ago farm stocks totaled 1,474 million bushels which was 51 percent of the 1953 crop.

Disappearance of 660 million bushels of corn from farms in the period January through March was 10 million bushels less than in that period last year and 15 percent below average. Because of the smaller crop in 1954, stocks on farms were under a year earlier, even though disappearance during the past quarter was smaller.

In the North Central region, farm stocks of corn were only about 41 million bushels less than a year earlier -- 39 million bushels larger in East North Central, but 80 million less in the West North Central States. Stocks of 36 million bushels on farms in the North Atlantic region were second-largest of record for April 1, nearly a fourth above average. But in the South Atlantic region only 49 million bushels were on hand, and in the South Central region about 66 million bushels, each only about 60 percent of average, reflecting the small, drought-affected 1954 crop in those areas. In the West, stocks of 3.5 million bushels were only about three-fourths of average.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Oats stocks on farms April 1 are estimated at 553 million bushels. These are the largest farm stocks as of this date in recent years and have been exceeded only in two other years of record. A sizeable portion of the current farm stocks is stored under price support. Production in 1954 was the second-largest of record, with over five-sixths of the crop concentrated in the 12 North Central States. Stocks of 481 million bushels in these States are 27 percent larger than a year earlier. Farm stocks in Iowa were 102 million bushels and well above other States. Other States with large stocks were Minnesota with 82 million bushels; South Dakota 60 million bushels; Wisconsin 48 million bushels; and Illinois 46 million bushels. Stocks were also larger than a year earlier in the North Atlantic, South Central, and Western regions. However, in the South Atlantic region, stocks were below those of last year, mainly because of the heavier than usual feeding demand resulting from last year's drought.

Disappearance of oats from farms for the January 1 to April 1 period totaled 369 million bushels, which is 13 percent more than last year and except for 1946 is the largest disappearance of record for this period.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Soybean stocks on farms April 1 are estimated at nearly 115 million bushels, the largest of record for April 1. This compares with the low stocks of 37.3 million bushels on farms a year ago and the 10-year average of 42 million bushels. The high farm stocks are due not only to the record production, but also to the tendency of many growers to hold soybeans for higher prices which have not materialized yet this season.

Disappearance of soybeans from farms during the January-March quarter totaled 35.5 bushels. In the like quarter last year, 44.3 million bushels moved off farms from a much smaller supply. The 10-year average disappearance for the quarter is 23.5 million bushels.

Farm stocks of soybeans are larger than on last April 1 in all producing areas. Especially heavy farm stocks are reported in the North Central area, which accounts for 96 percent of the total. Illinois, the largest producing State, also has the most soybeans remaining on farms -- 31 million bushels. Iowa is second with almost 22 million bushels, followed by Minnesota and Indiana, each with about 16 million bushels on farms April 1. Nearly all producing States, except possibly Oklahoma which had a near complete failure last year, have ample supplies on farms to meet expected seed requirements.

RYE: The condition of rye, reported at 83 percent of normal on April 1, while 1 point above a year ago, is still 3 points below average for the date. Since last December 1, rye condition declined 2 points and is lower in all States except Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Georgia, Wyoming and Utah. Compared with the 10-year average, April 1 rye condition was below for the southern and western States, and equal to or above in the North Atlantic and North Central States. In northern areas, where much of the acreage is located, especially acreage to be harvested for grain, winter conditions and moisture were generally favorable. Freeze damage from the late-March cold wave was reported in several southern States. Acreage seeded to rye last fall, estimated at 5,052,000 acres, was 26 percent more than seeded a year earlier, and about 32 percent above average.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of rye on April 1 are estimated at 7,654,000 bushels, the largest for the date since 1944. Current rye stocks are 40 percent larger than a year earlier and 85 percent larger than the April 1 average. They represent about 32 percent of 1954 production. Disappearance of rye from farms during the January-March quarter is larger than for three of the last five years; however, it is well below disappearance for that quarter in years prior to 1948 when production was larger than recently. About 70 percent of the U. S. total rye stocks on farms April 1 were held in 4 States - North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Nebraska.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of barley on farms April 1 totaled 117.5 million bushels. This is about 56 percent more than the 75.5 million bushels on farms April 1, 1954, 49 percent more than average and the largest since 1943. Larger stocks than on this date last year were reported for all States except Wisconsin, Georgia and Colorado. In the North Central area, farm stocks were reported about 38 percent larger than holdings on April 1, 1954 and 20 percent more than average. Farm holdings on April 1 in the Western States were almost twice as large as a year earlier and slightly more than twice the average. Almost two-thirds of the total United States barley stocks on April 1 were located in 4 States--Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and California.

Disappearance of barley from farms during the January-March period totaled 48.3 million bushels, compared with 33 million during this period in 1954 and 41.6 million bushels during 1953.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of flaxseed on farms April 1 are estimated at 14,126,000 bushels. This is slightly more than the quantity held on farms a year earlier and the largest since estimates were started in 1948. Nearly all of these stocks -- 98 percent -- were held by farmers in the Dakotas and Minnesota, with 70 percent or 9,850,000 bushels stored on North Dakota farms.

Disappearance from farms during the January-March quarter totaled only 1,864,000 bushels, the smallest movement from farms during this period in the eight years of record.

CITRUS: Total orange production for the 1954-55 season is estimated at 132.8 million boxes, which is 1 percent less than the March estimate but 5 percent above the 1953-54 crop. About 59 million boxes of oranges remained unharvested on April 1 this year compared with about 50 million remaining a year ago. These include California Valencia oranges which will be mostly harvested in the summer and fall. California Valencias are forecast at 23.5 million boxes this season compared with the short crop of 18 million boxes produced last season.

The grapefruit crop is estimated at 42.6 million boxes--the same as on March 1 but 12 percent less than the 1953-54 crop. About 12 million boxes of grapefruit remained for harvest on April 1 this year compared with about 15 million remaining a year earlier. Last season, 1.3 million boxes of Florida grapefruit were not utilized.

California lemons are forecast at 13.8 million boxes compared with the March 1 forecast of 14.2 million and the 1953-54 crop of 16.1 million.

Movement of Florida citrus fruit is accelerating from the low point of late March following the finish of the midseason oranges. Valencias generally were not mature enough in March to be utilized in volume. By mid-April, however, Valencias should be moving in heavy volume to fresh market and processors. In recent weeks, grapefruit utilization has been running heavier than in comparable periods last year with processing especially heavy. However, total use of Florida grapefruit to April 1 this season is less than 27 million boxes compared with almost 30 million to April 1 last season. Tangerine harvest is practically finished. Florida citrus trees are in excellent condition. Rains late in March replenished soil moisture following a dry period. The bloom for the 1955-56 crop reached a peak early in March and a good set of new crop fruit is in prospect.

Texas citrus fruit is nearly all harvested. The late March cold spell caused no appreciable damage to either trees or the current bloom. Rainfall during March was scant but water for irrigation is plentiful. Groves have been generally well cared for and are in good condition.

Arizona weather during March was unusually dry and windy but irrigation water was sufficient for citrus groves. Prospects for Valencia oranges declined during March.

California weather during March was not favorable for California citrus crops. There was very little rainfall in the citrus growing areas and drying winds depleted soil moisture. Cold weather retarded sizing of fruit and there was some frost injury in unprotected groves. The bloom for the new crop is expected to be later than usual. Harvest of Navel oranges in Central California was nearly completed by April 1. Fruit sizes were smaller than usual. About 4 million boxes of Navels remained for harvest in Southern California on April 1.

Valencia oranges sustained some loss from wind and frost during March and fruit has failed to size as much as usual. The forecast of 23.5 million boxes compares with 24.8 million indicated on March 1. Lemons were also damaged by adverse weather in March and are now forecast at 3 percent less

than on March 1. The forecast for California grapefruit is the same as on March 1. The Desert Valleys crop is almost one-half harvested but the other areas will not begin harvest until late spring.

PEACHES: The 1955 peach crop in the 10 Southern States will be almost a complete failure as a result of freezing temperatures on March 26 and 27. Peaches were past bloom or in bloom when temperatures dropped to 20 degrees or lower in practically all southern peach areas. The freeze damage to the southern crop was the most severe and extensive on record. The 10 Southern States with nearly complete crop losses are North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Some orchards in protected locations will probably produce a few peaches for local consumption. These States, and California, are the principal sources of peach supplies during June and July.

The severe freeze caused considerable damage to new growth on peach trees in many southern areas. The effect of this damage on future crops is still uncertain. Some loss of trees weakened by the freeze is expected.

In Virginia, practically all peach buds were killed in the area south of Rockingham and Rappahannock Counties but damage was light in the northern Shenandoah Valley. No serious damage is reported from peach areas of West Virginia, Maryland and southern Pennsylvania where development was less advanced. In southern Illinois, practically all peach buds were killed by temperatures as low as 5 degrees on March 26. Very few peach buds survived the freeze in southern Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, southern Missouri and New Mexico.

In California, low temperatures on April 2 caused considerable damage to peaches in some sections of the Sacramento Valley.

OTHER FRUIT AND NUT CROPS: In Virginia, apple buds were severely damaged by the late March freeze in the southern two-thirds of the State. Losses were particularly heavy on the early-blooming varieties such as Delicious, Stayman and Albemarle Pippin. The important apple area in the northern Shenandoah Valley suffered little damage. Practically all apple buds were killed in North Carolina. Apples were severely damaged by the low temperatures in southern Illinois and southern Missouri. Practically all apple buds were killed in Arkansas. Low temperatures in the Sacramento Valley of California on April 2 caused considerable damage to apricots, prunes, plums, almonds and walnuts.

Pecans suffered heavy freeze damage in most areas. Foliage on trees that had put out leaf buds was killed back. The extent of the damage to the 1955 crop is still uncertain. The tung nut crop in the Gulf States will be extremely short as a result of heavy freeze damage to bloom and set.

EARLY COMMERCIAL POTATOES: Production of commercial potatoes in the two early spring States, Florida and Texas, is placed at 6,160,000 bushels, 3 percent below the 1954 production of 6,320,000 bushels but 54 percent above the 10-year average. Florida's 1955 production is estimated at 6,140,000 bushels and Texas is placed at 20,000 bushels.

The early spring potato crop in the Hastings section of Florida, except for a comparativly small acreage, has made rapid recovery from the setback caused by the low temperatures in mid-February. Harvest will be delayed about a week to 10 days. A few acres were being dug on April 1. In the Lower Valley of Texas, potatoes made good recovery from the February freeze and were setting a fair crop. Generally, the acreage escaped damage during late March except that the vines were badly whipped by high winds. Development of the crop has been delayed with first harvest expected around April 20, about 3 weeks later than usual.

Commercial growers in the late spring States are expecting to harvest 125,750 acres, 9 percent above last year but 21 percent below average. California has 70,000 acres, 23 percent above the 1954 acreage but less than 1 percent above average. The late spring crop in the southern States is set at 51,750 acres, 3,000 acres less than in 1954. Arizona at 4,000 acres shows no change from a year earlier.

In California, frosts and cold nights have done no appreciable damage, although the low temperatures have delayed growth. Stands are generally good. Light digging in the Edison area is expected about mid-April. Harvest is not expected to be general until after May 1.

Freezing temperatures in the southern late spring potato States in late March caused considerable damage to the crop. Alabama was the hardest hit but damage occurred in all States. Except for Alabama, acreage in these States is expected to make some recovery if favorable weather occurs during April and May. However, stands may be impaired in many areas. In Alabama, farmers report that about one-third of the 27,800 acres planted will be abandoned and yields on the remaining acreage are expected to be low. In Georgia, it is too early to determine the extent of the damage caused by the cold weather in late March. Potato vines in South Carolina were either cut back to the ground or badly singed by the low temperatures. Plants are putting out new growth but yields, even under favorable weather conditions, will be low. The crop has been delayed from one to two weeks. In North Carolina, potatoes which were up in late March were cut back. High winds during recent weeks in the eastern counties have depleted moisture supplies and this has further retarded the development. The crop is about two weeks late. The Mississippi crop was frozen back. While no actual loss of acreage is expected, stands in some fields will be poor to fair. In Louisiana, most plants are expected to recover from the recent freezes. Generally, the crop is in need of rain. Harvest is expected to start about mid-May. In Texas, plantings were completed in most areas prior to the cold weather in late March. The crop around San Antonio was cut back but is expected to recover with the damage mostly limited to delay in harvest. In central Texas, the acreage is expected to recover without too much delay. In most eastern and northeastern sections, the crop is expected to be not much later than usual. Most non-irrigated sections have a fairly good reserve moisture supply. Potatoes in Oklahoma were not too severely damaged by the freezes in late March. Plants which were up were frozen but most acreages were not up to a good stand. In Arkansas, the crop, except in southern areas of the State, was not up before the severe freezes of late March. Harvest will be later than usual. Planting in Tennessee was delayed by wet and cold weather during early March and the acreage which was damaged by the late March freezes was small. By April 1, plantings in the Coffee-Franklin area were about two-thirds completed. Most of the potatoes on the Cumberland Plateau will be planted during April.

PASTURES: The spring grazing season got off to a slow start again this year. Pasture feed condition for the country as a whole averaged 75 percent of normal, the lowest for the date in 15 years except for last year's 73 percent. Continued drought in the central and lower Great Plains, cold weather and drying winds over much of the West, and freeze damage to green feed in the South all contributed to the low condition on April 1. From the Corn Belt and Great Lakes States eastward, moisture conditions were generally favorable and ample green feed is anticipated as the season progresses, although pastures there as yet are furnishing very little feed.

In most of the southern States east of the Great Plains, pasture feed grew well through most of March only to suffer a major setback from cold weather late in the month. Freezes during the March 25-27 period severely damaged pasture legumes, spring plantings of small grains for grazing, and new seedings of pasture grasses. The April 1 condition of pasture feed in the lower Atlantic and Gulf Coast States ranged mostly from 10 to 15 points below average for the date. The effect of the freeze probably was not fully reflected in the April 1 condition figure and grazing will continue to be reduced for several weeks. However, with normal weather, pasture growth will be resumed and, except in a few areas that are dry, green feed is expected to come back rapidly.

In the West, pasture and range feed conditions were the lowest for April 1 in two decades. Soils were critically dry over parts of Wyoming, eastern Colorado, western Kansas, western Oklahoma, western and northwest Texas, and eastern New Mexico. In Colorado and Wyoming, pasture feed conditions were about 30 points below average for April 1. In California, cold weather and drying winds retarded green feed, and in the Pacific North West, cold weather held back early growth. In parts of the Intermountain States, the coolness and dry weather affected pastures and ranges.

In the eastern edge of the Great Plains and in the northern States to the east, soil moisture supplies were generally ample and prospects for grazing with the coming of warmer weather seem good. In these States, pasture conditions on April 1 were mostly close to average and somewhat better than a year ago.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on United States farms during March totaled 10,447 million pounds -- 2 percent below last year's record output, but otherwise the highest March production in 31 years of record. Production conditions during the first three weeks of March were quite favorable with normal or above temperatures over most of the country, but in late March the weather turned unseasonably cold. Liberal grain and concentrate feeding in all parts of the country helped boost milk output per cow and fair pasture feed was available in the South up till the late March freeze. Milk production in the first three months of 1955 totaled 28.4 billion pounds, one-half billion pounds or 2 percent below the record January-March output last year.

Production per cow in crop reporters' herds on April 1 averaged 18.96 pounds -- 2 percent above last year's previous record high and the seventh consecutive month of record high first-of-the-month production.

Output per cow was above a year ago and set new highs for April 1 in 5 of the 6 regions. In the East North Central area, production per cow was the second highest for the date. Nationally, production per cow in crop reporters' herds on April 1 was 15 percent above average for the date, and increases by regions ranged from 11 percent in the West to 22 percent in the South Atlantic. Crop reporters were milking a record high 73.6 percent of the milk cows in their herds on April 1 -- 2 percent above a year earlier and 6 percent above the 10-year average for the date.

March milk output was above a year ago in about half of the 33 States making monthly milk production estimates, established new highs for the month in 11 States, and equaled the record high in another. On the other hand, production was the lowest for March in a quarter century of records in Wyoming and reached near record lows in Nebraska, Texas, and Montana. Wisconsin, as usual, led all States in output during March with 1,533 million pounds, followed by Minnesota with 849 million; California, 618 million, and Pennsylvania with 570 million.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State	March average 1944-53	March 1954	Feb. 1955	March 1955	State	March average 1944-53	March 1954	Feb. 1955	March 1955
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	94	105	95	109	Ga.	95	107	96	113
Pa.	465	543	475	570	Ky.	157	180	152	178
Ohio	406	475	421	485	Tenn.	166	189	153	182
Ind.	286	317	255	306	Ala.	103	111	95	107
Ill.	440	463	378	445	Miss.	112	136	110	140
Mich.	438	478	404	469	Ark.	96	108	89	106
Wis.	1,323	1,561	1,271	1,533	Okla.	176	159	136	168
Minn.	800	884	731	849	Texas	295	280	230	264
Iowa	515	488	409	481	Mont.	46	41	34	39
Mo.	294	342	272	335	Idaho	101	118	105	124
N.Dak.	141	144	122	146	Wyo.	20	17	14	16
S.Dak.	117	115	91	110	Utah	56	58	54	61
Nebr.	190	190	151	176	Wash.	143	148	124	149
Kans.	218	218	174	207	Oreg.	98	99	79	101
Va.	135	155	135	157	Calif.	512	606	515	618
W.Va.	59	60	53	63	Other States	1,392	1,604	1,294	1,453
N.C.	118	132	121	133					
S.C.	46	52	46	54	U. S.	9,653	10,683	8,884	10,447

1/Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN AND OTHER CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Grain and concentrate feeding continued at record or near record levels over most of the country as the feeding season passed its late winter seasonal peak. On April 1, crop reporters fed an average of 6.41 pounds of grains and concentrates per milk cow -- 1 percent above last year's previous high and 8 percent above the 1944-53 average. Unusually low and below freezing temperatures over most of the country in late March contributed to the heavy feeding, and less than normal pasture feed was available on April 1. The amount of grain fed per cow usually increases slightly between February 1 and April 1, but this year declined, partly because the rate was very high on February 1.

Regionally, the amounts of grain fed per milk cow in the North and South Atlantic States were the highest of record for April 1. All other regional figures were near their record highs. The average per cow on April 1 ranged from 7.7 pounds in the North Atlantic to 4.9 pounds in the South Central. Feeding rates in other regions were 7.1 pounds in the East North Central, 6.7 pounds in the West North Central, 5.7 pounds in the South Atlantic, and 5.6 pounds in the West. For the country as a whole, 88 percent of the farmers reported feeding some grain or other concentrates to their milking herds on April 1 this year, compared with a range of 86 to 89 percent for the date over the previous 11-year period.

The value per 100 pounds of grain and concentrate rations fed to milk cows in March was 5 percent below a year ago and the lowest for the month in 5 years. Rations averaged $3.30 per hundred weight in milk-selling areas and $2.90 in cream-selling areas. Although the March milk-feed price ratio was 2 percent above a year earlier, it was lower than in every other year since 1948, and 6 percent below the 1934-53 average. The butterfat-feed price ratio was the lowest for any March since 1937, down 3 percent from a year earlier, and 15 percent from the longtime average.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 6,584 million eggs in March--1 percent less than in March last year, but 3 percent above the 1944-53 average. Egg production was 5 percent below that of last year in the West North Central and 1 percent below in the South Central States. Increases from last year were 3 percent in the North Atlantic and West and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States. Production in these areas, although at record levels, was not enough to offset the decreases in the West North Central and South Central States. Production in the East North Central States was about the same as last year. Egg production in the first quarter of this year was 2 percent above last year and 10 percent above the average.

The rate of egg production in March was 17.9 eggs per layer, compared with 18.4 last year and the average of 17.1 eggs. The rate was below last year in all areas except the West, where it was the same as last year. Decreases from last year were 5 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the West North Central, 2 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the North and South Atlantic States. The rate of lay for the first quarter of this year was 47.2 eggs, compared with 47.4 eggs last year and the average of 42.4 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 367 million layers during March -- 2 percent more than in March last year, but 2 percent below the 1944-53 average. Numbers of layers were above last year in all regions of the country except in the West North Central States where they were 1 percent below. Increases from last year were 4 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central, 3 percent in the West and 2 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States. The decrease in layers from January 1 to April 1 this year was 9.4 percent, compared with 8.8 percent last year, and the average of 8.2 percent. On April 1 there were 2 percent more layers on farms than a year ago.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatch on farms April 1 are estimated at about 184 million -- 28 percent below the record number a year ago and 11 percent below average. Young chicken holdings were below a year ago in all parts of the country. Decreases from a year ago were 40 percent in the South Central, 32 percent in the South Atlantic, 29 percent in the West North Central,

28 percent in the East North Central, 22 percent in the North Atlantic and 11 percent in the Western States. April 1 is too early in the season to dete mine the size of the chicken crop. Last year was one of the earliest hatching seasons on record, and on April 1 chicken numbers were 19 percent above a year earlier, yet the number of chickens raised for the year was up only 2 percent. This year the hatch is very late and the number of chicks and young chickens on hand April 1 is the smallest since 1948. In February, farmers reported their intentions to purchase 18 percent fewer chicks.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, APRIL 1							
			Thousands				
1944-53 (Av.)	52,789	71,747	105,402	34,429	66,930	34,658	365,955
1954	63,034	70,169	93,859	33,624	55,868	36,786	353,340
1955	64,729	71,326	93,946	34,515	57,422	37,796	359,734
CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, APRIL 1							
			Thousands				
1944-53 (Av.)	33,316	40,625	43,993	26,665	43,920	18,471	206,989
1954	50,711	55,441	47,849	28,506	47,784	24,573	254,864
1955	39,776	40,142	34,159	19,480	28,527	21,831	183,915
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1							
			Number				
1944-53 (Av.)	59.8	59.6	59.8	56.8	57.3	59.0	58.9
1954	58.6	60.4	63.3	59.4	59.5	60.2	60.6
1955	59.2	61.0	63.0	60.5	59.0	61.0	60.8

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-March averaged 39.7 cents, compared with 39.5 cents on February 15 and 38.7 cents in mid-March last year. Markets during the latter part of the month were weak on shell eggs with the price trend downward. Offerings increased seasonally and the heavier excess over current needs was placed in storage. Farmers received an average of 27.3 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-March, compared with 23.7 cents in February and 23.3 cents in mid-March last year. Farm chickens averaged 20.9 cents and commercial broilers 29.4 cents, compared with 22.6 cents and 23.5 cents, respectively, in mid-March last year. Poultry markets were firm during March and prices advanced on most classes.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-March was $3.76 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.90 a year earlier. The March farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios were less favorable than a year ago. The egg-feed ratio was more favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

State	WINTER WHEAT Production: Average 1944-53	1954	Indicated 1955	RYE Condition April 1: Average 1944-53	1954	1955
	Thousand bushels			Percent		
N.Y.	10,239	10,065	9,367	90	91	90
N.J.	1,771	1,512	1,330	90	90	88
Pa.	19,856	19,796	14,872	87	86	87
Ohio	52,018	48,510	42,640	90	82	90
Ind.	34,079	39,711	31,968	90	90	92
Ill.	33,897	44,921	37,536	92	91	95
Mich.	31,516	30,000	27,570	91	93	94
Wis.	722	658	624	89	80	90
Minn.	1,565	532	665	87	83	90
Iowa	3,795	1,710	1,760	90	79	93
Mo.	25,825	40,114	35,508	89	88	91
N.Dak.	---	---	---	80	78	80
S.Dak.	4,718	4,604	5,558	84	76	87
Nebr.	76,671	61,200	70,620	85	75	85
Kans.	204,016	176,208	151,186	82	79	73
Del.	1,152	822	672	92	96	86
Md.	6,189	4,972	3,515	90	92	88
Va.	7,851	6,936	5,380	90	86	85
W.Va.	1,388	1,152	896	89	78	84
N.C.	7,178	7,436	5,278	88	86	84
S.C.	3,040	3,081	2,608	82	86	78
Ga.	2,216	2,072	1,404	81	83	79
Ky.	5,068	5,508	3,976	90	77	90
Tenn.	4,320	3,959	3,280	88	82	80
Ala.	238	528	688	--	--	--
Miss.	331	784	350	--	--	--
Ark.	541	1,638	1,120	--	--	--
Okla.	79,304	70,770	36,922	77	73	58
Texas	55,404	30,894	12,924	73	56	61
Mont.	28,107	33,605	32,281	83	85	85
Idaho	20,177	19,062	18,446	90	85	83
Wyo.	4,580	2,652	2,128	86	78	86
Colo.	40,258	15,790	13,522	80	64	52
N.Mex.	2,867	400	944	74	73	72
Ariz.	604	588	800	--	--	--
Utah	5,516	4,185	4,692	91	91	86
Nev.	128	81	52	--	--	--
Wash.	57,475	63,988	53,850	90	90	76
Oreg.	21,307	21,033	17,976	92	92	76
Calif.	11,464	9,260	7,344	78	82	76
U.S.	867,390	790,737	662,252	86	82	83

State	FLAXSEED: STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1: Average 1948-53	1954	1955
		Thousand bushels	
Minnesota	2,544	2,687	1,939
North Dakota	3,793	8,653	9,850
South Dakota	1,206	2,380	2,015
Other States	348	242	322
United States	7,892	13,962	14,126

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Corn for grain			Wheat		
	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	Average 1944-53	1954	1955
	Thousand bushels					
Maine	15	9	5	---	---	---
N.H.	37	30	31	---	---	---
Vt.	41	40	38	---	---	---
Mass.	111	81	88	---	---	---
R.I.	16	16	12	---	---	---
Conn.	116	85	94	---	---	---
N.Y.	3,202	5,328	4,722	2,177	4,724	3,724
N.J.	3,134	3,485	3,775	273	243	287
Pa.	22,491	21,370	27,324	3,646	4,138	2,771
Ohio	69,610	86,804	112,789	5,681	14,519	9,702
Ind.	99,042	115,122	126,303	2,063	7,383	9,531
Ill.	208,205	249,209	244,596	1,569	10,886	8,984
Mich.	24,510	36,763	40,991	5,862	16,089	8,400
Wis.	28,358	48,610	51,071	865	616	573
Minn.	87,141	139,775	135,787	6,464	8,086	4,619
Iowa	275,802	366,709	328,633	553	363	308
Mo.	63,228	51,556	30,971	1,869	5,334	6,819
N.Dak.	3,259	4,180	4,466	59,306	57,409	34,948
S.Dak.	41,140	70,892	57,337	17,569	19,657	12,694
Nebr.	106,025	108,017	107,251	12,912	24,934	17,871
Kans.	25,855	17,563	14,438	30,502	36,166	31,717
Del.	1,952	2,097	1,688	56	30	33
Md.	6,339	5,818	5,904	422	263	199
Va.	14,915	6,487	9,101	1,043	977	694
W.Va.	3,506	2,240	3,303	334	292	323
N.C.	26,709	19,810	16,660	1,046	1,351	1,190
S.C.	10,916	7,834	3,671	188	255	123
Ga.	16,754	15,781	7,395	199	385	114
Fla.	1,619	1,777	1,706	---	---	---
Ky.	29,468	26,211	28,098	230	881	606
Tenn.	22,636	17,990	12,252	309	869	257
Ala.	17,320	13,862	7,396	18	28	26
Miss.	15,622	10,037	8,254	13	167	188
Ark.	8,374	2,951	1,788	46	196	98
La.	4,737	2,343	2,873	---	---	---
Okla.	4,945	1,162	686	4,114	3,539	2,831
Texas	11,194	7,896	5,053	3,228	576	618
Mont.	83	97	72	27,688	40,016	24,498
Idaho	338	470	480	5,084	7,263	4,241
Wyo.	61	52	50	1,850	1,774	663
Colo.	2,757	2,133	1,345	7,953	11,846	3,300
N.Mex.	484	201	310	346	74	64
Ariz.	150	182	188	37	54	29
Utah	25	49	55	1,676	1,181	983
Nev.	---	---	---	112	117	97
Wash.	77	161	348	5,819	6,732	7,969
Oreg.	196	164	287	2,787	5,831	4,254
Calif.	294	296	321	1,053	1,354	1,574
U.S.	1,262,812	1,473,745	1,410,006	216,962	296,598	207,920

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Oats			Soybeans		
	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	Average 1944-53	1954	1955
	Thousand bushels					
Maine	1,143	1,758	1,171	---	---	---
N.H.	75	44	38	---	---	---
Vt.	423	232	202	---	---	---
Mass.	53	27	23	---	---	---
R.I.	8	8	---	---	---	---
Conn.	48	31	58	---	---	---
N.Y.	9,073	9,668	8,604	46	16	26
N.J.	420	459	605	91	73	137
Pa.	8,935	9,035	12,028	138	113	70
Ohio	14,262	15,174	19,839	4,612	3,166	11,586
Ind.	14,334	13,709	17,688	5,888	4,176	15,684
Ill.	44,174	35,672	46,126	12,882	9,461	31,353
Mich.	19,876	18,554	22,199	536	293	1,147
Wis.	49,233	46,569	48,388	195	162	331
Minn.	77,642	74,479	81,758	2,896	4,985	16,072
Iowa	86,768	60,284	101,589	8,334	6,769	21,801
Mo.	13,057	7,035	17,354	2,328	3,246	7,987
N.Dak.	33,016	35,917	29,678	50	93	429
S.Dak.	45,653	50,894	60,299	169	413	1,401
Nebr.	23,369	15,093	25,941	90	291	1,338
Kans.	7,525	5,480	9,784	490	635	710
Del.	28	68	68	214	127	250
Md.	352	449	673	215	180	440
Va.	902	811	1,485	382	374	522
W.Va.	628	397	702	---	---	---
N.C.	1,814	3,468	3,671	843	611	614
S.C.	1,814	3,422	2,862	142	286	318
Ga.	1,275	3,914	1,486	53	135	84
Fla.	26	72	54	---	5	24
Ky.	434	736	1,194	312	175	410
Tenn.	807	1,115	1,247	256	263	259
Ala.	389	686	557	78	94	60
Miss.	1,044	1,282	3,758	491	360	493
Ark.	900	1,170	1,685	498	732	1,182
La.	338	192	243	57	13	42
Okla.	3,766	2,318	2,737	36	45	3
Texas	4,932	9,004	7,030	---	---	3
Mont.	6,396	6,927	7,248	---	---	---
Idaho	2,480	2,352	2,746	---	---	---
Wyo.	2,207	1,863	1,960	---	---	---
Colo.	2,555	2,019	1,590	---	---	---
N.Mex.	190	63	89	---	---	---
Ariz.	86	117	99	---	---	---
Utah	851	651	752	---	---	---
Nev.	96	86	92	---	---	---
Wash.	1,825	1,376	1,870	---	---	---
Oreg.	2,610	2,410	3,629	---	---	---
Calif.	142	163	353	---	---	---
U.S.	487,977	447,253	553,252	42,330	37,312	114,776

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Barley			Rye		
	Average 1944-53	1954	1955	Average 1944-53	1954	1955
	Thousand bushels					
Maine	44	30	32	---	---	---
N.Y.	814	480	512	32	17	30
N.J.	106	126	227	26	4	27
Pa.	1,164	1,390	2,024	85	30	44
Ohio	122	211	559	77	46	281
Ind.	134	148	346	95	23	318
Ill.	186	186	429	66	42	267
Mich.	1,299	857	1,011	216	153	283
Wis.	1,978	1,008	853	278	169	171
Minn.	8,011	9,945	12,903	313	562	600
Iowa	233	56	167	40	11	14
Mo.	292	334	1,050	40	15	92
N.Dak.	20,222	23,203	31,757	634	1,995	2,769
S.Dak.	11,619	5,445	6,524	921	1,547	1,427
Nebr.	3,800	1,452	1,890	593	404	558
Kans.	1,810	329	2,270	95	36	144
Del.	48	60	61	8	2	12
Md.	400	397	850	15	8	23
Va.	528	574	756	45	13	29
W.Va.	73	83	140	6	3	3
N.C.	183	297	368	28	17	27
S.C.	35	47	52	7	6	7
Ga.	10	18	11	5	10	5
Ky.	200	252	443	18	16	44
Tenn.	152	165	174	17	26	13
Ark.	15	22	47	---	---	---
Okla.	396	74	481	62	57	138
Texas	422	228	345	23	32	34
Mont.	7,388	11,732	22,332	78	26	43
Idaho	3,167	2,473	4,141	11	4	8
Wyo.	1,641	1,399	1,459	30	12	15
Colo.	4,810	2,508	2,036	107	18	83
N.Mex.	105	58	79	6	2	4
Ariz.	265	388	1,533	---	---	---
Utah	1,784	1,914	2,317	16	15	10
Nev.	190	111	158	---	---	---
Wash.	906	1,096	3,078	30	37	51
Oreg.	1,658	1,671	3,570	107	97	62
Calif.	2,425	4,764	10,485	6	12	18
U.S.	78,657	75,531	117,470	4,135	5,467	7,654

PASTURE

State	Condition April 1			State	Condition April 1		
	Average 1944-53	1954	1955		Average 1944-53	1954	1955
	Percent				Percent		
Maine	91	85	92	S.C.	75	74	68
N.H.	94	97	97	Ga.	77	78	66
Vt.	93	96	95	Fla.	76	73	62
Mass.	94	92	90	Ky.	82	65	79
R.I.	91	94	98	Tenn.	82	71	71
Conn.	92	84	94	Ala.	76	72	62
N.Y.	87	87	89	Miss.	76	75	65
N.J.	86	81	80	Ark.	74	66	66
Pa.	87	79	83	La.	78	72	69
Ohio	87	74	86	Okla.	74	58	51
Ind.	87	78	84	Texas	71	46	56
Ill.	88	77	85	Mont.	82	82	77
Mich.	90	90	92	Idaho	88	88	80
Wis.	89	78	92	Wyo.	83	73	52
Minn.	88	88	89	Colo.	78	57	48
Iowa	91	74	88	N.Mex.	70	46	52
Mo.	83	61	72	Ariz.	83	82	73
N.Dak.	79	78	77	Utah	87	82	82
S.Dak.	86	85	80	Nev.	85	99	78
Nebr.	85	77	77	Wash.	84	80	71
Kans.	85	67	69	Oreg.	83	84	70
Del.	88	82	80	Calif.	74	83	64
Md.	84	83	79	U.S.	83	73	75
Va.	86	73	70				
W.Va.	82	64	78				
N.C.	86	81	71				

PEACHES

State	Average 1944-53	1952	Condition April 1 1953	1954	1955
			Percent		
N.C.	79	87	87	73	2
S.C.	75	82	75	71	1
Ga.	73	74	85	79	1
Fla.	67	69	85	50	15
Ala.	66	78	82	72	1
Miss.	67	72	79	40	4
Ark.	71	61	87	41	2
La.	71	68	79	42	5
Okla.	61	43	79	25	3
Texas	63	39	65	18	4
10 States	72	72	80	61	2

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1943-52	1952	1953	Indicated 1954
	Thousand boxes			
ORANGES:				
Calif., all	46,385	46,030	32,460	39,200
Navels and Misc. 2/	17,080	16,630	14,460	15,700
Valencias	29,305	29,400	18,000	23,500
Fla., all	58,580	72,200	91,300	90,200
Temples	3/1,010	1,700	2,200	2,400
Other Early & Midseason	31,381	40,600	48,000	49,800
Valencias	26,290	29,900	41,100	38,000
Texas, all	3,211	1,000	900	2,000
Early & Midseason 2/	2,035	700	675	1,400
Valencias	1,176	300	225	600
Ariz., all	1,016	900	1,170	1,200
Navels & Misc. 2/	516	400	550	650
Valencias	500	500	620	550
La., all 2/	271	50	100	185
5 States 4/	109,464	120,180	125,930	132,785
Total Early & Midseason 5/	52,193	60,080	65,985	70,135
Total Valencias	57,271	60,100	59,945	62,650
TANGERINES:				
Fla.	4,410	4,900	5,000	5,200
All oranges & tangerines:				
5 States 4/	113,874	125,080	130,930	137,985
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Fla., all	30,340	32,500	42,000	35,000
Seedless	14,170	17,100	21,900	19,000
Other	16,170	15,400	20,100	16,000
Texas, all	13,631	400	1,200	3,200
Ariz., all	3,260	3,000	2,670	2,000
Calif., all	2,803	2,460	2,500	2,420
Desert Valleys	1,061	830	1,050	920
Other	1,742	1,630	1,450	1,500
4 States 4/	50,034	38,360	48,370	42,620
LEMONS:				
Calif. 4/	12,493	12,590	16,130	13,800
LIMES:				
Fla. 4/	230	320	370	380
April 1 forecast of 1955 crop Florida limes				400

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/Short-time average. 4/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 5/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Milk produced per milk cow			"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/		
	Apr. 1, Av. 1944-53	April 1, 1954	April 1, 1955	Apr. 1, Av. 1944-53	April 1, 1954	April 1, 1955
	Pounds			Pounds		
Maine	15.0	19.2	18.7	6.0	6.9	7.1
N.H.	18.1	21.4	21.9	5.8	6.6	6.4
Vt.	18.0	21.1	20.7	6.2	6.2	6.3
Mass.	18.9	21.1	22.9	6.6	6.7	6.8
Conn.	19.1	23.4	23.3	6.5	7.3	7.3
N.Y.	21.8	24.2	24.4	7.2	7.8	7.9
N.J.	22.1	23.7	25.1	8.3	8.1	8.4
Pa.	20.2	22.3	23.2	8.0	8.0	8.1
N.Atl.	20.34	22.93	23.39	7.2	7.6	7.7
Ohio	17.3	20.7	21.6	6.7	7.3	7.0
Ind.	16.0	19.0	19.9	6.3	6.9	7.3
Ill.	17.7	20.1	20.9	7.4	7.9	7.9
Mich.	20.3	23.2	22.4	6.8	7.3	7.0
Wis.	19.9	23.3	22.8	6.7	7.1	6.9
E.N.Cent.	19.26	22.16	22.08	6.8	7.3	7.1
Minn.	21.6	23.6	24.1	6.5	7.3	7.1
Iowa	17.8	18.9	19.8	7.9	7.8	7.7
Mo.	11.8	14.6	14.3	5.2	6.4	6.0
N.Dak.	15.6	17.8	18.4	5.2	5.8	6.1
S.Dak.	13.7	16.4	16.4	4.8	5.2	5.4
Nebr.	16.4	19.5	19.1	6.1	5.9	6.3
Kans.	16.1	18.8	18.8	5.7	6.5	6.6
W.N.Cent.	16.82	19.20	19.54	6.2	6.8	6.7
Md.	17.3	19.0	19.9	7.5	7.7	8.5
Va.	13.7	15.5	17.3	5.4	5.6	5.4
W.Va.	10.7	11.8	12.6	4.1	4.4	4.5
N.C.	12.5	14.7	15.8	5.4	6.2	6.0
S.C.	11.6	12.4	14.6	4.0	3.9	4.1
Ga.	9.8	10.5	11.6	4.2	4.4	5.1
S.Atl.	12.59	13.87	15.33	5.0	5.3	5.7
Ky.	11.5	12.2	13.4	5.6	6.0	5.8
Tenn.	11.2	12.1	12.1	4.8	5.6	5.5
Ala.	9.4	9.1	9.3	4.6	5.0	4.7
Miss.	7.9	8.8	10.2	3.6	3.3	4.1
Ark.	8.2	10.1	11.0	3.7	4.7	4.9
Okla.	11.2	12.4	14.0	4.5	4.7	5.3
Texas	9.4	9.5	10.2	4.3	4.9	5.0
S.Cent.	10.07	11.05	11.78	4.3	4.8	4.9
Mont.	15.3	17.4	16.8	4.1	4.7	4.7
Idaho	19.2	21.4	21.4	4.4	4.5	4.4
Wyo.	17.0	18.5	15.8	4.1	4.6	3.7
Colo.	17.2	18.3	20.0	5.3	5.5	5.8
Utah	19.6	20.2	22.3	4.4	4.5	5.0
Wash.	19.4	20.9	20.3	6.1	5.8	5.6
Oreg.	17.1	18.0	17.2	4.9	5.2	5.0
Calif.	21.2	22.8	25.6	4.9	4.5	6.2
West.	18.86	20.58	20.94	4.9	4.9	5.6
U.S.	16.42	18.55	18.96	5.91	6.33	6.41

1/Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

MARCH EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during March		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During March		Total eggs produced Jan.-Mar. Incl.	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Maine	3,416	3,706	1,823	1,848	62	68	186	200
N.H.	2,352	2,314	1,792	1,742	42	40	122	120
Vt.	862	762	1,879	1,876	16	14	48	43
Mass.	4,581	4,190	1,897	1,885	87	79	258	235
R.I.	497	472	1,860	1,848	9	9	27	27
Conn.	3,529	3,543	1,786	1,752	63	62	187	190
N.Y.	12,266	12,798	1,758	1,779	216	228	617	656
N.J.	15,236	16,064	1,730	1,736	264	279	729	770
Pa.	21,321	22,458	1,826	1,789	389	402	1,109	1,150
N.Atl.	64,060	66,307	1,792	1,781	1,148	1,181	3,283	3,391
Ohio	16,148	16,277	1,814	1,795	293	292	793	820
Ind.	15,778	15,839	1,894	1,851	299	293	808	818
Ill.	18,598	19,351	1,860	1,801	346	349	922	926
Mich.	9,445	9,426	1,755	1,730	166	163	471	458
Wis.	11,722	12,364	1,801	1,736	211	215	602	624
E.N.Cent.	71,691	73,257	1,834	1,791	1,315	1,312	3,596	3,646
Minn.	21,286	21,931	1,860	1,798	396	394	1,141	1,160
Iowa	26,034	26,268	1,959	1,922	510	505	1,383	1,423
Mo.	16,639	14,956	1,947	1,779	324	266	781	692
N.Dak.	3,522	3,460	1,810	1,562	64	54	159	149
S.Dak.	7,726	8,074	1,882	1,798	145	145	377	387
Nebr.	10,436	10,538	1,962	1,916	205	202	532	543
Kans.	10,435	10,338	1,984	1,897	207	196	521	516
W.N.Cent.	96,078	95,565	1,927	1,844	1,851	1,762	4,894	4,870
Del.	866	848	1,829	1,720	16	15	41	39
Md.	3,178	3,276	1,854	1,841	59	60	151	156
Va.	6,801	6,798	1,817	1,789	124	122	309	317
W.Va.	2,764	2,940	1,854	1,810	51	53	126	131
N.C.	8,608	8,498	1,817	1,764	156	150	395	381
S.C.	3,581	3,610	1,699	1,705	61	62	149	155
Ga.	5,908	6,562	1,668	1,742	99	114	251	283
Fla.	2,718	2,672	1,810	1,848	49	49	134	132
S.Atl.	34,424	35,204	1,787	1,775	615	625	1,556	1,594
Ky.	8,394	8,956	1,814	1,696	152	152	358	368
Tenn.	6,896	6,814	1,720	1,637	119	112	268	261
Ala.	5,062	5,438	1,658	1,662	84	90	196	212
Miss.	4,990	4,918	1,705	1,569	85	77	196	185
Ark.	5,254	5,376	1,742	1,600	92	86	192	191
La.	2,913	2,908	1,637	1,634	48	48	106	108
Okla.	6,116	6,041	1,879	1,810	115	109	293	289
Texas	17,024	18,403	1,857	1,786	316	329	784	807
S.Cent.	56,649	58,854	1,785	1,704	1,011	1,003	2,393	2,421
Mont.	1,422	1,398	1,779	1,655	25	23	65	65
Idaho	1,622	1,538	1,879	1,838	30	28	83	77
Wyo.	574	558	1,947	1,736	11	10	29	27
Colo.	2,114	2,182	1,854	1,724	39	38	103	97
N.Mex.	774	744	1,779	1,708	14	13	35	31
Ariz.	506	530	1,761	1,848	9	10	23	26
Utah	2,376	2,410	1,801	1,767	43	43	117	116
Nev.	138	146	1,767	1,705	2	2	6	6
Wash.	3,927	3,929	1,817	1,869	71	73	208	221
Oreg.	2,897	2,950	1,854	1,903	54	56	151	158
Calif.	20,824	21,818	1,838	1,857	383	405	1,059	1,127
West.	37,174	38,203	1,832	1,835	681	701	1,879	1,951
U.S.	360,076	367,390	1,839	1,792	6,621	6,584	17,601	17,873

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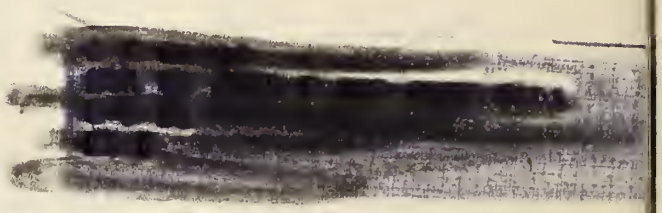

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